

The Indianapolis Sentinel.

VOL. XXXIV--NO. 50.

INDIANAPOLIS, THURSDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 19, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 10,115.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

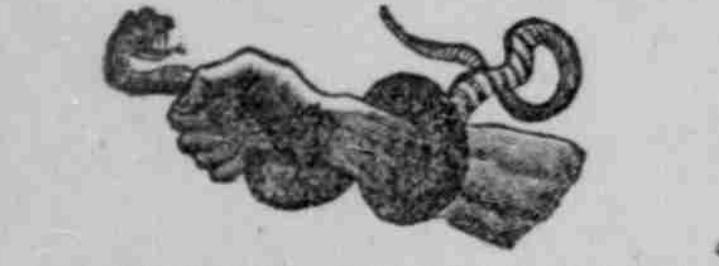
FOR THURSDAY--Fair weather, with north to west winds, becoming variable and nearly stationary; followed by rising temperature.

THE BOYS' DEPARTMENT WHEN Clothing Store

Splendid Condition

To meet the wants of people who desire to secure an odd garment or a low price suit, with which to bridge over the remaining days of winter.

CATARH



SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

The Great Bismarck Distillation of Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fir, Marjoram, Clove Blossom, Etc., For the immediate relief and permanent cure of every form of Catarrh, from a simple head cold or inflammation to the loss of smell, taste and hearing, cough, bronchitis and incipient consumption. Relief in five minutes in any and every case. Nothing like it. Grateful, fragrant, wholesome. Cures the cause from first application, and is rapid, radical, permanent and never failing. One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrh Solvent and Sanford's Inhalant, in one package, forming a complete treatment, of all Catarrhs for \$1.00. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

PAIN

M. M. WILLIAMS,

302 S. Illinois St., Opp. No. 4 Engine House.

50c per doz. for Corns.
50c per doz. for Scurfash.
50c per doz. for Lice Balm.
50c per doz. for Pox.
50c per lb. for Best Unguished Japan Tea.
50c per lb. for Finest California Tea.
25c per lb. for Good Tea.
25c for 8 lbs. Dried Sugar Corn.
25c for 5 lbs. New Turkish Franks.
25c for 5 lbs. New English Currants.
25c for 11 lbs. Akron Old-Meat.
25c for 9 lbs. Raisins.
25c for 1 lb. Baking Powder.
25c for 15 Buns German Soda.
25c for 9 lbs. Pie's Starch.
25c for 10 lb. Kit of No. - New Crop Mackerel.
25c for 1 gal. Golden Syrup.
15 lbs. Granulated Sugar, \$1.
15 lbs. White Extra C Sugar, \$1.
15 lbs. Extra C Sugar, \$1.
75c per lb. for Choice Lard.
1 cbl. of New Crop Family White Fish, 75c.
* POSTAL ORDERS DELIVERED.

BROWNING & SLOAN,

DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Fine Perfumery and Toilet Articles.

Lubin's, Cologne's, Lush's and Riche's Fine Extracts, Genuine Imported Parfums and German Cologne, Florida and Lavender Water, Fine Toilet Soaps and Sponges, Tooth, Hair, Cloth and Nail Brushes, and all articles wanted for the toilet at the

LOWEST FIGURES

\$3.50! \$3.50!

SPECIAL BARGAINS

—IN—

Men's Cassimere Pants.

We will, this week, close out several lines of Men's Fine All-Wool Pants, sold all over the country for \$5.00, at \$3.50. No such bargain in first-class Pants was ever before offered here.

MODEL CLOTHING CO.

\$3.50! \$3.50!

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

About the Hot Springs in Arkansas—Army Officers on Sick Leave—There Will Be No Extra Session.

The Inaugural Committee Have Plenty of Funds on Hand—Other Matters.

THE HOT SPRINGS.

Congress to be Asked for More Money for Its Improvement.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Supreme Court in 1876 decided that the Hot Springs of Arkansas were the property of the United States, and ever since they have been a constant expense and trouble.

There is one bill before Congress now to appropriate \$35,000 to finish walling in the Hot Springs Creek, a job which it was originally intended should only cost about \$80,000, the amount of money collected by the Government from the Springs, but which has already cost a great deal more.

One hundred thousand dollars was appropriated two years ago to build an army and navy hospital at the Springs. The specifications under which the contract was let called for five buildings, one of them being a bath-house. The contract was let for \$56,353, the bath-house to cost \$12,700. None of the buildings are not even commenced, and now there is a call for another large sum "to furnish" these buildings.

There are two other bills before Congress on Hot Springs, the last one providing \$100,000 to buy the furniture and the bath-houses on the reservation, and have the Secretary of the Interior lease out the houses to the highest bidder. This bill also provides that a mammoth granite bath-house shall be erected by the Secretary of the Interior on the reservation, having four grades of bathing establishments in it, ranging in price from forty cents per bath to free baths, thus putting the United States Government in position as a bath house keeper. It also provides for a reservoir at the base of Hot Springs Mountain, into which the hot water shall be carried, and from thence be furnished to the bath-houses. Of course the water would have to be pumped up from this reservoir at the base of the mountain, when it would flow into them from most of the springs, and the pumping is to be provided for at a cost of \$10,000. Under the regulations of the Interior Department no sleeping rooms were allowed in the bath-houses, but a number were furnished, and now the United States is requested to buy this old furniture. Possibly the Hot Springs people also have some old clothes they may want to sell, and these should be included in the bill, so that besides a bath house Uncle Sam could set up an "old clo" store as well as a disapidated furniture depot.

It is believed to be about time for this Hot Springs business to stop.

Young Army Officers on Sick Leave.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—"Do you observe the great number of young army officers around here?" inquired an old-time civilian of your correspondent to-day. "Well, sir," he continued, "there have been quite a number of those gay young fellows about here for two months or more, taking a very active part in society and having a bonn good time. Do you know how they are here?"

"No," answered.

"They are on sick leave," was the reply. "I was at a German the other evening where eight or ten of the Lieutenants were. They were very gay, dancing and prancing and making themselves agreeable, and I asked one of them how they all come to be here at one time. He answered in undertone, 'We are on sick leave.' Then I remembered what I should have remembered at the time. They always come here during a very attractive winter for their health. I have observed one of them around here this winter, well 'boozed up' except when he is at a party, and having one of the most rollicking times of anybody."

"How do they get away on sick leave?"

"By being on good terms with their superior officers. It is an easy matter for these ducks to get away. They draw their pay, you know, and have all the protection while here drinking, gambling or in society that they do when on duty."

Contributions to the Inaugural Ball.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—It is estimated that the Inaugural Committee will have received contributions amounting to over \$5,000 before the 14th of March. To-day I asked one of the committee how he accounted for such liberality.

"In two ways," he replied. "First, the Democrats are always more liberal in contributions than the Republicans; second, the change of party power makes way for the office-seekers. Of course, men who are looking forward for place will contribute liberally."

"Can you disburse that amount of money judiciously?" I asked.

"Yes, just about that amount. We will not want for the places to spend the money, and yet we will not want for the cash with which to supply what is needed. The amount is in excess of what is usually collected for inaugurations, yet we intend to have a much more expensive display than

what has been usual. The money has come to us easily. It has been no effort to collect it, comparatively. The citizens of Washington, who are largely, very largely Democratic, have contributed very liberally. The fire works we will have and the decorations we will prepare will alone cost as much as has been expended altogether at some inaugurations."

Preparations for Viewing the Inaugural Procession.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Citizens have made a demand that the Building Inspector be required to give attention to the grand stands being erected along the line of the inaugural procession. Nearly every inauguration has been fruitful of frightful accidents on these stands. Some of them being put up along Pennsylvania avenue has a capacity for 8,000 or 10,000 persons, and at their rear they stand ten or twelve feet above the ground. Should one of these large ones break down the result might be terrible.

The most extensive provisions are being made for viewing the procession. The windows are all engaged and stands are being put up over every available foot of ground.

Nothing to Demand an Extra Session.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Talk about an extra session of Congress for the time being. It is very evident that the work may all be gotten out of the way before the 4th of March—that is, the appropriation bills may all be passed, and there is nothing else before Congress which would demand an extra session.

For awhile it looked as though some of the Congressional cranks might filibuster and waste time in various ways, so as to defeat the passage of all the appropriation bills, but when the week closes, I am assured by Mr. Randall, the work on the appropriation bills will be practically finished. Only a little conference work will remain.

Senator Mahone and His Son.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Senator Mahone's son turned up to-day at the Capitol, and is performing his official duties. He carries a black optic. It is said he intends to plead self-defense when his trial comes on for attempting to shoot a servant at Welcker's last Friday night. It is, then, with a degree of pleasure that he wears his eye in mourning; but that plea will likely be spoiled by some one who will testify that the black eye was given young Mahone by another than the man who was shot at.

Senator Mahone and son are now stopping at Welcker's by request of the landlord.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

Investigation into the Abuses of That Department by a House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—In the investigation of reported abuses in the Pension Bureau, now proceeding before a committee of the House, Mr. Sawyer, who has charge of the statistics bureau, testified to-day that when Colonel Dudley became Commissioner in 1881 the running expenses of the office were about \$500,000 a year, and that for the last year they were \$2,000,000, the special examiners' division alone costing during the past year about \$1,000,000. He said the increase in the amount of work now performed in the bureau over that done by Colonel Dudley after he became Commissioner was very slight. He also testified that the number of cases disposed of by special examiners for the past six months, with 300 examiners at work, was 7 per cent. smaller than for the corresponding period of the corresponding period of last year when there were but 240 examiners at work.

John B. Peyton, a clerk of the Special Examiners' Division, testified that the report of J. E. Jacobs, special examiner, who, it is understood, served under Rathbone in Cincinnati last October, did not show any work done in the last two weeks of September, 1884, and that Commissioner Clark refused to allow his expenses. He said subsequently Jacobs tried to get possession of the duty reports filed by him, his request for their return to him being endorsed by Rathbone, but Commissioner Clark refused to let him have them. Peyton testified further that Medical Review Board went to Indiana six weeks before the election, but only worked five days in instructing examining surgeons during that time. He said Ross' work in Indiana closed on election day and he drew \$194 for expenses in addition to his salary.

NATIONAL MATTERS.

Text of the Anti-Foreign Contract Labor Bill, as Passed by the Senate—Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The following is the text of the House foreign contract labor bill, as amended and passed by the Senate:

Be it enacted and elected, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to pay the transportation, or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or aliens, or any foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its Territories or the District of Columbia, under a contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or migration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labor or services of any kind in the United States, its Territories or the District of Columbia.

Sec. 2. That all contracts or agreements, express or implied, parole or special, which hereafter be made by any person, company, partnership or corporation, for the importation or migration of any alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labor or services of any kind in the United States, its Territories or the District of Columbia, shall be null and void, and any person or persons, whose labor or service is contracted for, into the United States shall be utterly void of all effect.

Sec. 3. That for every violation of any of the provisions of Section 1 of this act the person, partnership, company or corporation violating the same by knowingly assisting, encouraging or so-

lliciting the migration or importation of any alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners into the United States, its Territories or the District of Columbia, to perform labor or services of any kind, under contract or agreement, express or implied, parole or special, with such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, previous to becoming residents or citizens of the United States, shall forfeit any pay for every such offense \$1,000, which may be sued for and recovered by the United States, or by a person who shall first bring his action therefor, including any such alien or foreigner who may be a party to any such contract or agreement, as debts of like amount are now recovered in the Circuit Courts of the United States, the proceeds to be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and separate suits may be brought by each alien or foreigner being a party to such contract or agreement, as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the District Attorney of the proper district to prosecute every such suit at the expense of the United States.

Sec. 4. That the master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring within the United States on any such vessel and land, or permit to be landed from any foreign port or place any alien laborer, mechanic or artisan who, previous to embarking on such vessel, had entered into a contract, agreement or parole, special, express or implied, to perform labor or service in the United States, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not over \$500 for each and every such alien laborer, mechanic or artisan so brought, and may also be imprisoned not exceeding six months.

Sec. 5. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit any citizen or other person, not a resident or citizens of the United States, to act as private secretaries, servants, or domestics for such foreigner temporarily residing in the United States, nor shall this act be so construed as to prevent any person or persons, partnership or corporation from engaging under contract or agreement, express or implied, any alien or foreigners to perform labor in the United States or upon any new industry not at present established in the United States, provided that skilled labor for that purpose can not otherwise be obtained. Nor shall the provisions of this act apply to persons employed, strictly as personal or domestic servants; provided, that no individual shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family or relative or personal friend to migrate from any foreign country to the United States for the purpose of settlement here.

Section 6 repeals conflicting laws.

The bill now goes back to the House for concurrence or non-concurrence in the Senate amendments.

Representative Millard, from the Committee on Reform in Civil Service, submitted a minority report signed by the Republican members of the committee in favor of Representative Taylor's bill to prohibit the discharge of honorably discharged soldiers or sailors or dependent relatives from any office in the civil service of the United States except for cause.

The General Delivery bill reported to the House to-day provides for the appropriation of \$3,500,000 of which about \$7,000,000 of it is appropriated in compliance with the recommendation of the Postmaster General for clerk hire in the various Post offices. It also provides that the accounting officers of the Treasury Department shall not receive any claim against the United States unless it shall have been filed within one year from the passage of the act, or within five years after it shall have accrued, nor unless it shall have arisen under the obligation or liability of the United States incurred by any law or under some appropriation, or illegally applied to the payment thereof.

Representative Reagan to-day received a communication from President-elect Cleveland requesting that petition of the Democratic Members of the House urging him to refrain from committing himself in regard to coinage of silver in his inaugural address.

Representative Ochiltree is in relation to his meeting with Robert Alexander, to-day, in the corridor of the Capitol, that Alexander applied to him, and said in a threatening manner: "I'll see you again for what you have said. You said I ought to leave the country for the country's good." Ochiltree called a Capitol policeman and requested the arrest of Alexander, and afterward Alexander apologized, and said thereupon requested Alexander's release.

In the Swamp Court Martial to-day, Richard Brown (colored) testified that during the months Swamp supplied the forage at the club stables he drove two horses for him, and that sometimes they were driven by him to General Swain. The Judge Advocate devoted the remainder of the day to an unsuccessful attempt to break down the testimony of this witness, and the court adjourned, leaving his cross examination to be completed to-morrow.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in response to the resolution adopted on motion of Representative Dockery, transmitted to the House a statement of the expenses incurred under the law providing for the appointment of Special Deputy Marshals, Supervisors of Election and Chief Supervisors. The statement shows that during 1876, 1880, 1882 and 1884 the expenses for Special Deputies were \$651,830, Supervisors, \$128,334; Chief Supervisors, \$333,732; total, \$1,113,896.

A printed protest of large proportions against permitting Masonic societies to participate in the dedication of the Washington monument, next Saturday, has been received by the Congressional Commission charged with the arrangements. The signers claim to have 12,000 signatures. The protestants say the Masonic order has no more right to such distinction than the Elbertians, or any other secret order.

At a meeting of the House Committee on Appropriations to-day it was agreed to recommend the appropriation in the aid of the New Orleans Exposition. The amount and manner of its expenditure were left to a subcommittee consisting of Messrs. Cannon, Long and Follett. Their report, however, will be considered by the full committee before recommending the appropriation to be submitted to the House.

Sale of Thoroughbreds.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 18.—Bradford, Johnston and Edmondson's combination sale of thoroughbreds closed to-day. Fifty-eight head were sold and aggregated \$123,313, an average of \$212 each. The two days' sales aggregated \$25,753. Ninety-seven head were sold, being an average of \$267.

Senator Stanford.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—Senator elect Leonard Stanford, accompanied by A. N. Towne and J. C. Stubbs, left this afternoon by the sunset route for New Orleans, from whence he goes to Washington.

A Defiant Absconded.

BUFFALO, Feb. 18.—Henry E. Cooper, until recently a trusted collecting agent for R. G. Dun & Co., this city, is a defaulter for a small amount, and has absconded.

Fatally Shot.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 18.—Charles Marvel was fatally shot early this morning by Ed Lucas. Both are colored. They quarreled over a game of cards.

FROM THE OLD WORLD.

The British Government Will Consider Measures for the Relief of the Unemployed of London.

Great Anxiety Felt at the English War Office Over the Force at Gubat.

UNEMPLOYED WORKINGMEN.

The British Government Will Take Means for their Relief.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Sir Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, to-day received a deputation of unemployed workingmen, who went to the Home Office to ask the Government for relief for the unemployed of London. The Home Secretary was reminded that the people represented by the deputation did not desire alms but work. The only relief they desired was employment in which they could give value received for the bread wanted. They desired relief only in such a form as they could receive without degradation. They repudiated all sympathy with the Socialistic propaganda. Harcourt was much impressed by the expressions of the deputation. In reply he said that the condition of the unemployed workmen as presented by the deputation was one which eminently deserved attention. He was aware that the distress among the honest poor of London was widespread. He assured the deputation that the Government had no inclination to treat the matter in any spirit of dry economy; still the question as to the best method of relief was an extremely difficult one. Experience had shown that attempts to relieve distress by inaugurating public improvements were unwise. The failure of the efforts made by France for relief on vast public works pointed to an illustration. The Government, however, the Secretary promised, would look into the matter closely, and consider the advisability of stimulating the efforts of the local philanthropic bodies with the view of affording a larger temporary relief. In addition, Sir William thought the Government might do something in the way of emigration by communicating with the British colonial authorities.

STEEL NAILS MAKING THEIR WAY.

STEVENSVILLE, O., Feb. 18.—Recently the manager of the Junction Iron Company offered to fight the introduction of steel nails if the puddlers would work for less wages, but the men refused. Last night they were notified that wages would be reduced 75 cents per ton. The reduction was resisted, and this morning the mill started the manufacture of steel nails. It is now thought this settles the nail question in Jefferson County, as the Jefferson mill is already making them and others will follow.

TRADE AND LABOR.

Coal Miners Will Strike Against Impure Weeks' Decision—Industrial Matters.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 18.—The Mansfield Valley coal miners met last night and resolved not to abide by Impure Weeks' decision. A strike will probably result.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Feb. 18.—The Victoria iron mines and furnaces, Rockbridge County, have shut down on account of overstock, and 1,200 men are thrown out of employment.

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ILL WORKMEN IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The bread riots in London cause great uneasiness here. A city paper set its reporters to work to enumerate the unemployed laborers in New York City. The estimate was 75,000. Mr. Price, the labor writer on the Tribune, who is considered an authority, says the number is greater than that by 25,000.

ONE BALLOT TAKEN IN THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 18.—The Legislature met in joint session at noon for the purpose of voting for United States Senator. Two hundred and two members were present and two absent—one Democrat and one Republican. The first ballot resulted for John A. Logan—101 votes. The full Republican strength was present. William K. Morrison received 94; E. M. Haines, 4; Frank Lawler, 1; J. H. Ward, 1; John Smith, 1. No election. Only one ballot was taken.

TRAIN WRECKED.

MARSHALL, Tex., Feb. 18.—An attempt was made to wreck and rob the passenger train from St. Louis last night near Wayne, between Jefferson and Texarkana, by removing a rail. A freight train in advance of the passenger fell into the trap, and the engine and eight freight cars were wrecked. No one was hurt. No clue to the perpetrators.

MR. CLEVELAND'S VISITORS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The first visitor Mr. Cleveland received this morning was William H. Whitney, of New York. Mr. Whitney spent some time with the President-elect, and from Willet street residence, proceeded to the Commercial Bank, where he engaged Mr. Daniel Manning in conversation. It is surmised the object of his visit is in reference to the representation of New York State in the Cabinet. A. C. Hesting, of the Chicago "States Zeitung," also called this morning, but his visit, he said, was only one of a friendly nature. Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, is expected here from Washington.

A STAMPEDE FOR PUBLIC LAND.

LIVINGSTON, Mont., Feb. 18.—When private intelligence was received from Washington at Gardiner that the bill to restore the northwestern corner of the National Park to the public domain had become a law, in a few hours a night stampede was organized, and all the valuable coal and mineral lands in that part of the park were covered with location notices.

CITY COUNCIL.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 18.—The political complexion of the City Council was not materially changed by yesterday's city election. The Republican joint ballot had a majority of fifty-eight. In Allegheny City the Republican joint ballot majority is fifty.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—1 a. m.

For the Ohio and Tennessee Valley—Fair weather, northerly to westerly winds, becoming variable, nearly stationary, followed by rising temperature.

For the Upper Lake Region—Fair weather, north westerly winds, slightly colder in northern portions, nearly stationary temperature in the southern portions.

torpedo-boats sunk two Chinese war ships, three others escaping in a fog to Chinghai.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Advices from Langson say that General Negrier will proceed to Cambrin, returning to Hanoi by way of Thain-guyn. General Briere De Lisle will return by the Mandarin road, stationing a garrison at Baclo.

ENGLAND'S ALLY.

ROME, Feb. 18.—The Italian troops in Egypt, after strengthening the fort works at Massawah, will occupy Bogos Plateau, to protect the trade route from the Red Sea coast to Kassala.

GOING HOME.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 18.—The Indian voyagers who took General Wolsey's boats up the Nile have arrived here, on their way home. They will embark on the steamship Hanoverian.

APPROVING THE ACTION OF THE KHEVIVE.

CAIRO, Feb. 18.—The Khedive received a dispatch from the Grand Visier at Constantinople approving Egypt's action regarding the Italian occupation of Massawah.

TREATY SIGNED.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The treaty between Germany and the Transvaal Republic has been signed.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL CONSIDER MEASURES FOR THE RELIEF OF THE UNEMPLOYED OF LONDON.

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